



# ***National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit***

for Discharge to Surface Waters

**NPDES GENERAL PERMIT**

**FOR**

**DISCHARGES FROM**

**BULK PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES**

This permit authorizes the discharge of facility wastewater and contaminated stormwater runoff from bulk petroleum storage facilities to waters of the State of South Carolina in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts I through VIII herein. This permit is issued in accordance with the provisions of the Pollution Control Act (S. C. Code Sections 48-1-10 et seq., 1976) and with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act (PL 92-500), as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., the "CWA."

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Director, Industrial, Agricultural, and Storm Water Permitting Division  
Bureau of Water

**Issued: February 10, 2003**

**Expires: March 31, 2008**

**Effective: April 1, 2003**

**Permit No.: SCG340000**

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## PREFACE

The South Carolina Pollution Control Act and the CWA provides that discharges from a point source to waters of the State and of the United States are unlawful, unless authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

## PART I - DEFINITIONS

- A. “7Q10” means the minimum seven-day average flow rate that occurs with an average frequency of once in ten years as published or verified by the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) or an estimate extrapolated from published or verified USGS data.
- B. “10-year, 24-hour precipitation event” means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 10 years.
- C. “Arithmetic Mean” for any set of values means the summation of the individual values divided by the number of individual values.
- D. “Bulk Petroleum Storage Facilities” mean establishments primarily engaged in the cooperative or wholesale distribution of refined petroleum products or petroleum fuels from bulk liquid storage facilities.
- E. A “composite sample” shall be defined as one of the following four types:
  - 1. An influent or effluent portion collected continuously over a specified period of time at a rate proportional to the flow.
  - 2. A combination of not less than 8 influent or effluent grab samples collected at regular (equal) intervals over a specified period of time and composited by increasing the volume of each aliquot in proportion to flow. If continuous flow measurement is not used to composite in proportion to flow, the following method will be used: An instantaneous flow measurement should be taken each time a grab sample is collected. At the end of the sampling period, the instantaneous flow measurements should be summed to obtain a total flow. The instantaneous flow measurement can then be divided by the total flow to determine the percentage of each grab sample to be combined. These combined samples form the composite sample.
  - 3. A combination of not less than 8 influent or effluent grab samples of equal volume but at variable time intervals that are inversely proportional to the volume of the flow. In other words, the time interval between aliquots is reduced as the volume of flow increases.
  - 4. If the effluent flow varies by less than 15 percent, a combination of not less than 8 influent or effluent grab samples of constant (equal) volume collected at regular (equal) time intervals over a specified period of time.
- F. “CWA” means Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483 and Pub. L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et.seq.

- G. “Daily maximum” means the highest average value recorded of samples collected on any single day during the calendar month.
- H. “Department” means the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control or an authorized representative.
- I. “Director” means the EPA Regional Administrator or an authorized representative.
- J. “EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- K. “External washwater” means washwater from washing of all surfaces other than the inside of trailers, tankers and the flat beds of trucks where goods are transported or the inside of engine compartments.
- L. “Freshwater” means any freshwater as defined by Regulation 61-68 and classified by Regulation 61-69.
- M. “Grab Sample” means an individual discrete or single influent or effluent portion of at least 100 milliliters collected at a time representative of the discharge and over a period not exceeding 15 minutes and retained separately for analysis. Where a number of grab samples are used to form a composite, instantaneous flow measured at the time of grab sample collection shall be used to calculate quantity.
- N. “Hydrostatic Water” means water used for the temporary testing of pipelines or tanks for leakage and/or structural integrity (syn. Hydrostatic Test Water).
- O. “Instantaneous maximum or minimum” means the highest or lowest value recorded of any sample collected during the calendar month.
- P. “Leaded Gasoline” refers to all leaded gasolines.
- Q. “Light Distillate Oils” are Fuel oils #1, #2, diesel oils #1-D, #2-D, kerosene, Jet A and jet propellants (JP) #4, #7, and #8.
- R. “MGD” means million gallons per day.
- S. “Monthly average” means the arithmetic mean of all samples collected in a calendar month period.
- T. “NOI” means notice of intent to be covered by this permit (see Part III of this permit.)
- U. “NOT” means notice of termination (see Part V of this permit.)
- V. “Outfall” or “Point Source” means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, or vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.
- W. “Petroleum Solvents” are petroleum spirits, mineral spirits, VM and P naphthas and Stoddard solvent.
- X. “Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL)” means the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. It is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical

procedure, assuming that all the method-specific sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

- Y. “Residual Oils” are residual fuel oils #4, #5 and #6 (Bunker C), lubricating oils, and hydraulic fluids.
- Z. “Saltwater” means Class SA and SB as classified by R.61-69 or as defined by tidal saltwaters in R.61-68.
- AA. “Significant materials” includes, but is not limited to raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.
- BB. “Significant spills” includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under section 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.10 and 40 CFR 117.21) or section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4).
- CC. “Storm Water” means storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.
- DD. “Tank Bottom Water” means free water that has settled to the bottom of a storage tank; may also be referred to as “Drawoff Water”.
- EE. “Tank Truck” means a motor driven vehicle with a completely enclosed storage vessel used to transport liquid, solid or gaseous materials over roads and highways. The storage vessel or tank may be detachable, as with tank trailers, or permanently attached. The commodities or cargos transported come in direct contact with the tank interior. A tank truck may have one or more storage compartments. There are no maximum or minimum vessel or tank volumes. Tank trucks are also commonly referred to as cargo tanks or tankers.
- FF. “TPH” means Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
- GG. “TRC” means Total Residual Chlorine
- HH. “Unleaded Gasoline” is aviation gasoline, regular, mid-grade and premium unleaded fuels or any fuels containing MTBE.
- II. “Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with the numeric effluent limitations of Part VI of this permit because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- JJ. “Utility Water”:

1. "Once-through non-contact cooling water " is water that has a single pass through cooling coil(s) or jacket(s) that is used to reduce temperature and does not come in direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, a waste product or a finished product.
2. "Recirculated non-contact cooling water" is water that makes multiple passes through cooling coil(s) or jacket(s) that is used to reduce temperature and does not come in direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, a waste product or a finished product. The water being discharged is "blowdown" or removal of some of the recirculated water that has accumulated impurities that make it unsuitable for continued use in the cooling system.
3. "Boiler blowdown" is water discharged from a power or steam boiler for the purpose of reducing the dissolved solids concentration.
4. "Steam condensate" is water condensed from steam used for heating or other power-production purposes and having had no contact with any process materials.

FF. "Waters of South Carolina" means all waters of the United States within the political boundaries of the State of South Carolina.

GG. "Waters of the United States" means:

1. All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
2. All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands";
3. All other waters such as interstate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, wet meadows, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:
  - a. Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;
  - b. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
  - c. Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.
4. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of South Carolina under this definition;
5. Tributaries of waters identified in Part I.GG.1-4 of this definition;
6. The territorial sea; and
7. Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in Part I.GG.1-6 of this definition.
8. Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA are not waters of South Carolina. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water

which neither were originally created in waters of South Carolina (such as disposal areas in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of waters of South Carolina.

## **PART II - PERMIT COVERAGE**

### **A. Permit Area**

The permit covers all areas of South Carolina.

### **B. Eligibility**

1. This permit may cover all new and existing point source discharges to surface waters of South Carolina, as identified in this section below, except for discharges identified under Part II.B.3.
  - a. Types of discharge permitted: This permit authorizes the following types of bulk petroleum storage discharge:
    - i. Facility wastewater: any liquids that are accidentally released from storage, transfer or loading facilities, any liquids that are accidentally released from equipment cleaning or vehicle maintenance, wastewater from external washing of tank truck, wastewater from wash pads (including washdown water from unloading and loading facilities (racks)), groundwater infiltration, and utility water.
    - ii. Stormwater Runoff: runoff stormwater that can potentially come into contact with any raw material; petroleum products (intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or co-product); waste material; or petroleum fuels.
2. This permit may authorize bulk petroleum storage facility discharges that are mixed with other discharges provided the other discharges are in compliance with the terms and conditions, including NOI or application requirements, of a different NPDES general permit or individual permit authorizing such discharges.
3. Limitations on Coverage. This permit does not authorize the following discharges:
  - a. Tank bottom (draw-off) water.
  - b. Wastewater from washing inside of tank truck, trailers, tankers and/or the flat beds of trucks where goods are transported or the inside of engine compartments.
  - c. Treated groundwater associated with groundwater remediation.
  - d. Domestic sewage.
  - e. Bulk petroleum storage facility discharges that are located at a facility where an NPDES permit has been denied; or which are issued an Individual or an Alternative General Permit. Such discharges may be authorized under this permit after an existing permit expires or is canceled.

- f. Bulk petroleum storage facility discharges that the Department has determined to be or may reasonably be expected to be contributing to a violation of a water quality standard.
- g. Bulk petroleum storage facility discharges that would adversely affect a listed endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat.
- h. This permit does not authorize bulk petroleum storage facility discharges to Trout Waters (Class TN, TPT or TPGT), Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW), or Shellfish Harvesting Waters (SFH) as classified by SC Regulation 61-69.

C. Authorization

1. New Bulk Petroleum Storage Facilities

- a. A new Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility discharger must, except as provided in 1.b below, submit a complete Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility General Permit Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with the requirements of Part III of this permit at least 60 days prior to the commencement of the industrial activity at the facility. A new Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility discharger is authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit beginning on the date of written notice from the Department of such coverage.
- b. The Department may determine that an individual permit application for a proposed Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility discharge qualifies for coverage under this permit. Discharges for which individual permit applications for Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility discharge have been submitted are authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit beginning on the date of written notice from the Department of such coverage. The Department may require additional information from the permit applicant to determine appropriate permit conditions.
- c. A new Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility discharger is required to meet the final effluent limits in Part VII of this permit upon commencement of operation.

2. Existing Bulk Petroleum Storage Facilities

- a. Any existing Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility discharger not previously covered by the General Permit who has submitted a timely, complete NPDES application for an existing individual permit which the Department determines qualifies for General Permit coverage is authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit beginning on the date of written notice from the Department of such coverage. The Department may require additional information from the permit applicant to determine appropriate permit conditions. Until coverage and limitations are determined, the limitations from the previous permit for the covered outfall(s) remain in effect.
- b. Any existing Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility discharger previously covered by the General Permit who has submitted a timely, complete Notice of Intent (NOI), in accordance with Part III, for coverage under the General Permit is authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit beginning on the date of written notice from the Department of such coverage. The Department may require additional information from the permit applicant to determine appropriate permit conditions.



3. A Bulk Petroleum Storage Facility discharger is not precluded from submitting an NOI in accordance with the requirements of this part after the effective date of this permit. In such instances, the Department may bring an enforcement action for failure to submit an NOI in a timely manner or for any unauthorized discharges that have occurred.
4. The Department may deny coverage under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual NPDES permit based on a review of the NOI or other information.

### **PART III - NOTICE OF INTENT REQUIREMENTS**

A. Contents of Notice of Intent: The Notice of Intent shall be signed in accordance with Part IV.K of this permit and shall include the following information:

1. A completed EPA Form 1 to include the following information at a minimum:
  - a. Facility name, contact, mailing address, and location (including the county) for which the notification is submitted;
  - b. Up to four 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes and names that best represent the principal products or activities provided by the facility including the principle product type (lubricants, gasoline, diesel, or other fuel, etc.) produced, stored, distributed, or otherwise handled on site;
  - c. The operator's name, address, telephone number, and status as Federal, State, private, public or other entity;
  - d. The permit number of additional NPDES permits for any discharges from the site that are currently, or has been previously, authorized by an NPDES permit;
  - e. A US Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5" or 15" topographic quadrant map (or portion of the map along with the name of the quadrant) showing the proposed point of discharge and ultimate receiving waters, and a description of the discharge location.
2. A completed EPA Form 2C (for existing discharges), Form 2D (for proposed or new discharges) or Form 2F (if only stormwater is discharged) to include the following at a minimum for each outfall:
  - a. The name of the receiving water(s), or if the discharge is through a municipal separate storm sewer, the name of the municipal operator of the storm sewer and the receiving water(s) for the discharge through the municipal separate storm sewer;
  - b. Latitude and longitude (to the nearest 15 seconds) for the outfall and the name of the receiving water(s).
  - c. If a new discharge, indicate the expected date the discharge will proceed;
  - d. Provide effluent data or estimate the discharge characteristics as required, per application instructions. Data from previous and/or similar discharges should be used if available. Outfalls with identical expected pollutant loadings may be included on one page if indicated as such;
  - e. An estimate of the discharge flow using best professional judgement based on past data, similar sites, or stormwater calculations. This estimate must be accompanied with a description of the means of estimation;
  - f. Indicate and describe the variability of the discharge;
  - g. Briefly describe any treatment system(s) used or to be used;

h. Name, title, phone number, signature, and date, in accordance with Part IV.K (Signatory Requirements).

3. Additional information to be submitted as part of the NOI

- a. A copy of the most updated spill history (of the last two years) of any petroleum products;
- b. A statement certifying that easements for the discharge of wastewater have been obtained by the permittee for any conveyances of the discharge not on the property of the permittee and which do not constitute Waters of the State;
- c. A statement explaining the use of detergents or other chemicals onsite for vehicle washdown, loading rack/pad washdown, or any other use that could contribute discharge of such detergents or other chemicals into waters of the State. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) sheets for each detergent or other chemicals used (if any) shall be included with the NOI.
- d. Discussion of sludge disposal methods, if sludges are generated at the facility, or an indication of such if none are expected.

B. Where to Submit

Facilities which intend to be covered under this permit must use the appropriate NOI form provided by the Department (or photocopy thereof). Forms are available by calling (803) 898-4232. NOIs must be signed in accordance with Part IV.K. (Signatory Requirements) of this permit. NOIs are to be submitted to the Department in care of the following address:

SC Dept. of Health and Environmental Control  
Bureau of Water  
NPDES/ND Permit Administration  
2600 Bull Street  
Columbia, SC 29201

C. Individual Applications

Any applicant that has previously filed an individual application and has not received an NPDES permit can receive coverage under this general permit. To do so, a letter may be sent to the Department requesting coverage in lieu of an individual permit. Any attachments needed to meet the NOI requirements in Part III.A should also be submitted.

**PART IV - STANDARD CONDITIONS**

A. Duty to comply: The permittee must comply with all conditions of the permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and the Pollution Control Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

1. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
2. It is the responsibility of the permittee to have a treatment facility that will meet the final effluent limitations of this permit. The approval of plans and specifications by the Department does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance.
3. Failure to comply with permit conditions or the provisions of this permit may subject the permittee to civil penalties under S.C. Code Section 48-1-330 or criminal sanctions under S.C. Code Section 48-1-320. Sanctions for violations of the Federal Clean Water Act may be imposed in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 122.41(a)(2) and (3).
4. A person who violates any provision of this permit, a term, condition or schedule of compliance contained within this NPDES permit, or the State law is subject to the actions defined in the State law.

B. Duty to reapply

1. Permittees must submit an NOI in accordance with the requirements of Part III of this permit at least 180 days prior to the permit expiration date (unless an extension has been granted) to remain covered under the continued permit after expiration. The completed NOI should be submitted to the Department at the address in Part III.B.
2. An NOI submitted in accordance with Part III will be used to determine coverage under the new General Permit when this permit is reissued. The Department may, at the time of permit reissuance, require additional information to be submitted based on changes in the reissued general permit.

C. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

D. Duty to mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

E. Proper operation and maintenance

1. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance based on design facility removals, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training and also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
2. Power Failures. In order to maintain compliance with effluent limitations and prohibitions of this permit, the permittee shall either:
  - a. provide an alternative power source sufficient to operate the wastewater control facilities;
  - b. or have a plan of operation which will halt, reduce, or otherwise control production and/or all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power to the wastewater control facilities.
3. If a treatment system is utilized, the permittee shall maintain at the permitted facility a complete Operations and Maintenance Manual for the waste treatment operation. The manual shall be made available for on-site review during normal working hours. The manual shall contain operation and maintenance instructions for all equipment and appurtenances associated with the waste treatment operation. The manual shall contain a general description of the treatment process(es), operating characteristics that will produce maximum treatment efficiency and corrective action to be taken should operating difficulties be encountered.
  - a. Operating Requirements
    - i. Beginning on the effective date of the permit, and lasting until 12 months after the effective date, if a treatment system is utilized, the permittee shall provide for the performance of weekly treatment operation inspections by a certified operator of the appropriate grade. Daily inspections and record keeping may be undertaken by site employees.
    - ii. Beginning 12 months after the effective date of the permit, and lasting until the permit expires, if a treatment system is utilized, the permittee shall provide for the performance of daily treatment operation inspections by a certified operator of the appropriate grade, unless an exception has been granted in accordance with 3.b and c, below.

For those facilities that have an oil/water separator, a minimum classification of I-P/C and an operator requirement of Grade D-P/C shall be assigned (this does not supersede any more stringent classification and operator assignment at a previous permitted facility). The inspection shall include, but is not limited to, areas which require a visual observation to determine efficient operations and for which immediate corrective measures can be taken using the O&M manual as a guide. All inspections shall be recorded and shall include the date, time and name of the person making the inspection, corrective measures taken, and routine equipment maintenance, repair, or replacement performed. The permittee shall maintain all records of inspections at the permitted facility as required by this permit. Records shall be made available for on-site review during normal working hours.

- b. The Department may make exceptions to operating requirements, as follows:

- i. Attendance by the certified operator of the appropriate grade (“the operator”) is normally required only on days when treatment or discharge occurs.
  - ii. For performance of daily inspections, permits may allow a reduced grade of operator for limited time periods under specific circumstances when justified by the permittee in a staffing plan approved by the Department.
  - iii. Reduced inspection frequency, but in no case less than weekly, may be suitable, if there is a complete telemetry of operating data and there is either a simple treatment system with a low potential for toxicity but requiring pumps or other electrical functions or the ability to stop the discharge for an appropriate period when necessary.
  - iv. In other circumstances where the permittee demonstrates the capability to evaluate the facility in an alternative manner equivalent to the inspection requirements in subparagraph 3.a.
  - v. Any exceptions allowed under i, ii, iii, iv, above may be subject to compliance with the permit conditions.
- c. Under any of these options, the permittee may not be relieved from the requirement to have a certified operator. Section 48-1-110(c) of the South Carolina Pollution Control Act (SC Code of Laws, 1987, Chap. 1, Title 48) requires a certified operator for all wastewater treatment systems. The Department must approve, in writing, any request for an exception noted in 3.b.ii, iii, and/or iv above. In no case will an inspection by a certified operator be allowed less than once per calendar month.
- d. The name and grade of the operator of record shall be submitted to DHEC/Bureau of Water/Water Enforcement Division prior to placing the facility in operation. A roster of operators associated with the facility’s operation and their certification grades shall also be submitted with the name of the “operator-in-charge”. Any changes in operator or operators shall be submitted to the Department as they occur.

#### F. Permit actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

#### G. Property rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations.

#### H. Duty to provide information

The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

#### I. Inspection and entry

The permittee shall allow the Department, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Department), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act and Pollution Control Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

J. Monitoring and records

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

a. Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be present and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than  $\pm 10\%$  from the true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. The primary flow device must be accessible to the use of a continuous flow recorder.

- b. The permittee shall maintain at the permitted facility a record of the method(s) used in measuring the discharge flow for the outfall(s) designated on limits pages to monitor flow. Records of any necessary calibrations must also be kept. This information shall be made available for on-site review by Department personnel during normal working hours.
2. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by R.61-9.503 or R.61-9.504), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Department at any time.
  3. Records of monitoring information shall include:
    - a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
  - c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
  - d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
  - e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
  - f. The results of such analyses.
4. a. Monitoring results for wastewater must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in R.61-9.503 or R.61-9.504, unless other test procedures have been specified in the permit.
- b. Unless addressed elsewhere in this permit, the permittee shall use a sufficiently sensitive analytical method that achieves a value below the derived permit limit stated in Part VII. If more than one method of analysis is approved for use, the Department recommends for reasonable potential determinations that the permittee use the method having the lowest practical quantitation limit (PQL) unless otherwise specified in Part VII of the permit. For the purposes of reporting analytical data on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR):
- (1) Analytical results below the PQL from methods available in 40 CFR 136 or otherwise specified in the permit shall be reported as zero (0). Zero (0) shall also be used to average results which are below the PQL. When zero (0) is reported or used to average results, the permittee shall report, in the "Comment Section" or in an attachment to the DMR, the analytical method used, the PQL achieved, and the number of times results below the PQL were reported as zero (0).



- (2) Analytical results above the PQL from methods available in 40 CFR 136 or otherwise specified in the permit shall be reported as the value achieved. When averaging results using a value containing a A less than,  $\neq$  the average shall be calculated using the value and reported as A less than  $\neq$  the average of all results collected.
  - (3) Mass values shall be calculated using the flow taken at the time of the sample and either the concentration value actually achieved or the value as determined from the procedures in (1) or (2) above, as appropriate.
5. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

K. Signatory requirement.

- 1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department shall be signed and certified.
  - a. Applications. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
    - (1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
      - (a) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or
      - (b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
    - (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

- (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency or public facility: By either a principal executive officer, mayor, or other duly authorized employee or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:
  - (a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
  - (b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator, Region IV, EPA).
- b. All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the Department, shall be signed by a person described in Part IV.K.a, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative if:
  - (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Part IV.K.1.a of this section;
  - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) and,
  - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Department.
- c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part IV.K.1.b of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part IV.K.1.b of this section must be submitted to the Department prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- d. Certification. Any person signing a document under Part IV.K.1.a or b of this section shall make the following certification: AI certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my

knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.≡

2. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

L. Reporting requirements

1. Planned changes. The permittee shall give written notice to DHEC/Bureau of Water/Industrial, Agricultural and Storm Water Permitting Division as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:
  - a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in R 61-9.122.29(b); or
  - b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under Part IV.L.5 of this section.
  - c. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sewage sludge or industrial sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan (included in the NPDES permit directly or by reference);
2. Anticipated Noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the DHEC/Bureau of Water/Water Enforcement Division of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
3. Transfers. Permit coverage is non-transferable except with prior consent of the Department. Coverage under this NPDES permit may be transferred to a new permittee if:

- a. The current permittee notifies the Department, at the address in Part III.B, at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date; and
  - b. The notice includes U.S. EPA NPDES Application Form 1 and a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them
4. Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
- a. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form and include the following:
    1. Effluent Monitoring: Effluent monitoring results obtained at the required frequency shall be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report Form (EPA Form 3320-1). Permittees must submit monitoring results obtained during each reporting period running from November to October on Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) postmarked no later than the 28th day of the following November. Separate Discharge Monitoring Forms are required for each quarter. The first report may include less than four quarters of information. The original only of the monitoring report is required. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) shall be submitted to:

S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control  
Bureau of Water/Compliance Assurance Division  
Permit and Data Administration Section  
2600 Bull Street  
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
    2. All other reports required by this permit shall be submitted at the frequency specified elsewhere in the permit to:

S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control  
Bureau of Water/Water Enforcement Division  
Water Pollution Enforcement Section  
2600 Bull Street  
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
  - b. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in R.61-

9.503 or R.61-9.504, or as specified in the permit, all valid results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Department. In addition, results from all invalid results must be appended to DMRs. The permittee has sole responsibility for scheduling analyses, other than for the sample data specified in Part VII, so as to ensure there is sufficient opportunity to complete and report the required number of valid results for each monitoring period.

- c. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Department in the permit.

5. Twenty-four hour reporting

- a. The permittee shall report any non-compliance, which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally to local DHEC office within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. During normal working hours call:

<b>County</b>	<b>EQC District</b>	<b>Phone No.</b>
Anderson Oconee	Appalachia I	864-260-5569
Greenville Pickens	Appalachia II	864-241-1090
Cherokee, Spartanburg Union	Appalachia III	864-596-3800
Chester, Lancaster York	Catawba	803-285-7461
Fairfield, Lexington Newberry, Richland	Central Midlands	803-896-0620
Beaufort, Colleton Hampton, Jasper	Low Country	843-522-9097
Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Orangeburg	Lower Savannah	803-641-7670
Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, Marlboro	Pee Dee	843-661-4825
Berkeley, Charleston Dorchester	Trident	843-740-1590
Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood Laurens, McCormick, Saluda	Upper Savannah	864-223-0333

Georgetown, Horry Williamsburg	Waccamaw	843-448-1902
Clarendon, Kershaw Lee, Sumter	Wateree	803-778-1531

After-hour reporting should be made to the 24-Hour Emergency Response telephone number 803-253-6488 or 1-888-481-0125 outside of the Columbia area. A written submission shall also be provided to the address in Part IV.L.4.a.2 within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

- b. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
- (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See R.61-9.122.44(g)).
  - (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
  - (3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Department in the permit to be reported within 24 hours (See R 61-9.122.44(g)). If the permit contains maximum limitations for any of the pollutants listed below, a violation of the maximum limitations shall be reported orally to the DHEC/Bureau of Water/Water Enforcement Division within 24 hours.
    - (a) Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET),
    - (b) fecal coliform,
    - (c) tributyl tin (TBT), and
    - (d) any of the following bioaccumulative pollutants:

$\alpha$ BHC	Lindane
$\beta$ BHC	Mercury
$\delta$ BHC	Mirex
BHC	Octachlorostyrene
Chlordane	PCBs
DDD	Pentachlorobenzene
DDE	Photomirex
DDT	1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene
Dieldrin	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
Hexachlorobenzene	2,3,7,8-TCDD
Hexachlorobutadiene	Toxaphene

- c. The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Part IV.L.5.b of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
  4. Other noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Part IV.L.4 and 5 of this section and Part VI at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Part IV.L.5 of this section.
  5. Other information. Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information to the Industrial, Agricultural and Storm Water Permitting Division. This information may result in permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination in accordance with Regulation 61-9.
  6. Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers. In addition to the reporting requirements under Part IV.L.1 of this section, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the DHEC/Bureau of Water/Water Enforcement Division of the Department as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
    - a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following Notification levels:
- (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100  $\mu\text{g/l}$ );

- (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
  - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
  - (4) The level established by the Department in accordance with section R.61-9.122.44(f).
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed in the highest of the following Anotification levels≡:
- (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);
  - (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
  - (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with R.61-9.122.21(g)(7).
  - (4) The level established by the Department in accordance with section R.61-9.122.44(f).

M. Bypass

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Part IV.M.2 and 3 of this section.
2. Notice.
  - a. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of the bypass to the DHEC/Bureau of Water/ Industrial, Agricultural and Storm Water Permitting Division.
  - b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Part IV.L.5 of this section.



3. Prohibition of bypass

- a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
  - (1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
  - (2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
  - (3) The permittee submitted notices as required under Part IV.M.2 of this section.
- b. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Part IV.M.3.a of this section.

N. Upset

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Part IV.N.2 of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
  - a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
  - b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
  - c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Part IV.L.5.b(2) of this section.
  - d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part IV.E of this section.

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

O. Misrepresentation of Information

1. Any person making application for a NPDES discharge permit or filing any record, report, or other document pursuant to a regulation of the Department, shall certify that all information contained in such document is true. All application facts certified to by the applicant shall be considered valid conditions of the permit issued pursuant to the application.
2. Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other documents filed with the Department pursuant to the State law, and the rules and regulations pursuant to that law, shall be deemed to have violated a permit condition and shall be subject to the penalties provided for pursuant to 48-1-320 or 48-1-330.

## **PART V - TERMINATION OF COVERAGE**

### **A. Notice of Termination**

When all discharges associated with bulk petroleum storage facilities that are authorized by this permit are eliminated, the operator of the facility may submit a Notice of Termination that is signed in accordance with Part IV.K of this permit. The Notice of Termination shall include the following information:

1. Name, mailing address, and location of the facility for which the notification is submitted. Where a mailing address for the site is not available, the location can be described in terms of the latitude and longitude of the facility to the nearest 15 seconds;
2. The operator's name, address, telephone number, ownership status and status as Federal, State, private, public or other entity.
3. The NPDES permit for the discharge associated with bulk petroleum storage facilities identified by the Notice of Termination.
4. The following certification signed in accordance with Part IV.K of this permit:

“I certify under penalty of law that all discharges associated with bulk petroleum storage facilities from the identified facility that are authorized by a NPDES general permit have been eliminated. I understand that by submitting this notice of termination, that I am no longer authorized to discharge facility wastewater and/or contaminated stormwater (runoff) associated with bulk petroleum storage facilities under this general permit, and that discharging pollutants to waters of the United States is unlawful under the Clean Water Act where the discharge is not authorized by a NPDES permit.”

- B. Where to Submit All Notices of Termination are to be sent, in letter format, to the following address:

SC Dept. of Health and Environmental Control  
NPDES/ND Permit Administration  
Bulk Petroleum Activities Notice of Termination  
2600 Bull Street  
Columbia, SC 29201

## **PART VI. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE**

A. For all of the limits in Part VII.A *Freshwater Numeric Effluent Limitations* and *Saltwater Numeric Effluent Limitations* and Part VII.B *Effluent Toxicity Limitations and Monitoring Requirements*:

1. If any new or additional treatment components are required to meet the final limits of this permit, and are not specifically excluded in Part 67.100.C *Exclusions* of R.61-67 *Standards for Wastewater Facility Construction*, then:
  - a. On or before twenty-four months after the permit effective date, the permittee shall submit three copies of a Final Engineering Report (FER), in accordance with South Carolina Regulation 61-67, which describes how the facility will attain compliance with the limitations set forth in Part VII of this permit. Three complete copies of a Construction Permit Application for Wastewater Treatment Facilities shall also be submitted with the FER, if construction is necessary. This FER shall contain any requests for removal of a parameter from the permit if removal of that parameter is to be based upon reasonable potential calculations or “natural” background conditions. The request shall be accompanied by supporting data from sampling and all procedures and locations used for background sampling.
  - b. Interim reports of progress describing measures to comply with the final limits in Part VII shall be submitted to the Department every nine months beginning nine months after the permit effective date until three years after the permit effective date. The last date may not be a full nine months.
  - c. On or before thirty-six months after the permit effective date, the permittee shall obtain an operating approval for wastewater treatment facilities detailed in the construction permit application submittal described in (1) above, if needed, and the discharge shall be in compliance with the limitations set forth in Part VII of this permit.

B. Operator Requirements

1. On or before six months after the permit effective date, any facility may request an exception to operating requirements in accordance with Part IV.E.3.b of this permit.
2. On or before twelve months after the permit effective date, the permittee must be in compliance with either Part IV.E.3.a(2) or have written Departmental approval for an exception to the daily operator requirement.

## PART VII. NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

### A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

#### Interim Limits – Fresh Water

##### Category A: All Facilities

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through thirty-six months after the effective date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from F01: stormwater from secondary containment structures (dikes, berms, etc.) and/or hydrostatic test water from new petroleum tanks and new pipelines.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	MR <sup>1</sup> (MGD)	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	Estimate or Instantaneous
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	MR mg/l	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	Grab
Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) EPA Method 8015B	MR mg/l	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	Grab
Diesel Range Organics <sup>3</sup> (DRO) EPA Method 8015B	MR mg/l	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	Grab
pH	Not less than MR, not greater than 8.5 s.u.		
Copper, Total	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> New petroleum tanks and pipelines that discharge 3000 gallons or less are exempt from the monitoring, reporting and record keeping requirements associated with hydrostatic test water discharges. This does not exempt these discharges from meeting permit limitations set forth in this category.

<sup>2</sup>Effluent containing hydrostatic test water shall be measured twice<sup>a</sup> per hydrostatic test. The first measurement shall be taken after approximately 5% of the test water has been released. The second measurement shall be taken after approximately 95% of the test water has been released.

<sup>a</sup>Only one measurement is required for discharges from pipelines of less than 50,000 gallons and tanks less than 0.5 million gallons. This measurement shall be taken after approximately 5% of the test water has been released.

<sup>3</sup>Diesel Range Organics only require monitoring if a facility also monitors parameters under Category C of this section.

**Category B: Leaded and Unleaded Gasoline Storage/Transfer and Hydrostatic Test Water from Used Petroleum Tanks and Pipelines**

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through thirty-six months after the effective date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater and/or external washwater from loading racks where leaded<sup>1</sup> and unleaded<sup>2</sup> gasolines are transferred to vehicles or other containers and/or hydrostatic test water from used petroleum tanks and pipelines.

<sup>1</sup>All leaded gasolines

<sup>2</sup>Aviation gasoline, regular mid-grade and premium unleaded fuels, or any fuels containing MTBE

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified in **Category A** and as specified below:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Benzene	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Toluene	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Ethylbenzene	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Xylenes, Total	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Lead <sup>3,5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
1,2-dichloroethane <sup>3</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
MTBE <sup>4</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Zinc <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Iron <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Chromium III <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Chromium IV <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
TRC <sup>6</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Surfactant <sup>7</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>3</sup>Only requires monitoring when leaded gasoline is stored/transferred.

<sup>4</sup>Only requires monitoring when unleaded gasoline is stored/transferred.

<sup>5</sup>Only requires monitoring when hydrostatic test water from used petroleum tanks and pipelines is released

<sup>6</sup>The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification that the facility does not use municipal water, or other chlorinated water source, that may be discharged as effluent, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation.

<sup>7</sup>Surfactant monitoring will be required only if cleaning agents are introduced or added to water that may leave the site as effluent.

**Category C: Petroleum Solvents, Light Distillate Oils, and Residual Oils Storage/Transfer**

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through thirty-six months after the effective date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge: stormwater and/or external washwater from loading racks where petroleum solvents<sup>1</sup>, light distillate<sup>2</sup> and/or residual<sup>3</sup> oils are transferred to vehicles or other containers.

<sup>1</sup>Petroleum spirits, mineral spirits, VM and P naphthas and Stoddard solvent

<sup>2</sup>Fuel oils #1 and #2, diesel oils #1-D, #2-D, kerosene, Jet A and jet propellants (JP) #4, #7 and #8

<sup>3</sup>Residual fuel oils #4, #5 and #6 (Bunker Oil), lubricating oils and hydraulic fluids

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified in **Category A** and as specified below:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Naphthalene	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Acenaphthalene	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Fluorene <sup>4</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
TRC <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Surfactant <sup>6</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>4</sup>Only requires monitoring when light distillate or residual oils are transferred/stored

<sup>5</sup>The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification that the facility does not use municipal water, or other chlorinated water source, that may be discharged as effluent, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation.

<sup>6</sup>Surfactant monitoring will be required only if cleaning agents are introduced or added to water that may leave the site as effluent.

**Category D: Utility Water Discharge**

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through thirty-six months after the effective date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge: utility water that can be classified as one or more of the following: once-through non-contact cooling water, recirculated non-contact cooling water, boiler blowdown, steam condensate.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored<sup>1</sup> by the permittee as specified in **Category A** and as specified below:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Temperature	90°F (32.2C)	1/quarter	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) <sup>2</sup>	500 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD5)	20 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
TRC <sup>3</sup>	0.019 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup>Utility water portion of the discharge shall not exceed 0.50 MGD to a particular water body on any day.

<sup>2</sup>The limit for total dissolved solids (TDS) only applies if boiler blowdown is a constituent of the discharge.

<sup>3</sup>The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification that the facility does not use municipal water, or other chlorinated water source, that may be discharged as effluent, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation.



Final Limits – Fresh Water

**Category A: All Facilities**

During the period beginning thirty-six months after the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from F01: stormwater from secondary containment structures (dikes, berms, etc.) and/or hydrostatic test water from new petroleum tanks and new pipelines.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	MR <sup>1</sup> (MGD)	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	Estimate or Instantaneous
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	MR mg/l	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	Grab
Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) EPA Method 8015B	MR mg/l	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	Grab
Diesel Range Organics <sup>3</sup> (DRO) EPA Method 8015B	MR mg/l	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	Grab
pH	Not less than MR, not greater than 8.5 s.u.		
Copper, Total	0.013 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> New petroleum tanks and pipelines that discharge 3000 gallons or less are exempt from the monitoring, reporting and record keeping requirements associated with hydrostatic test water discharges. This does not exempt these discharges from meeting permit limitations set forth in this category.

<sup>2</sup>Effluent containing hydrostatic test water shall be measured twice<sup>a</sup> per hydrostatic test. The first measurement shall be taken after approximately 5% of the test water has been released. The second measurement shall be taken after approximately 95% of the test water has been released.

<sup>a</sup>Only one measurement is required for discharges from pipelines of less than 50,000 gallons and tanks less than 0.5 million gallons. This measurement shall be taken after approximately 5% of the test water has been released.

<sup>3</sup>Diesel Range Organics only require monitoring if a facility also monitors parameters under Category C of this section.

**Category B: Leaded and Unleaded Gasoline Storage/Transfer and Hydrostatic Test Water from Used Petroleum Tanks and Pipelines**

During the period beginning thirty-six months after the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge: stormwater and/or external washwater from loading racks where leaded<sup>1</sup> and unleaded<sup>2</sup> gasolines are transferred to vehicles or other containers and/or test water from used petroleum tanks and pipelines.

<sup>1</sup>All leaded gasolines

<sup>2</sup>Aviation gasoline, regular mid-grade and premium unleaded fuels, or any fuels containing MTBE

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified in **Category A** and as specified below:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Benzene	0.10 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Toluene	1.06 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Ethylbenzene	1.94 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Xylenes, Total	0.50 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Lead <sup>3,5</sup>	0.083 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
1,2-dichloroethane <sup>3</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
MTBE <sup>4</sup>	42.0 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Zinc <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Iron <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Chromium III <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Chromium IV <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
TRC <sup>6</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Surfactant <sup>7</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>3</sup>Only requires monitoring when leaded gasoline is stored/transferred.

<sup>4</sup>Only requires monitoring when unleaded gasoline is stored/transferred.

<sup>5</sup>Only requires monitoring when hydrostatic test water from used petroleum tanks and pipelines is released

<sup>6</sup>The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification that the facility does not use municipal water, or other chlorinated water source, that may be discharged as effluent, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation.

<sup>7</sup>Surfactant monitoring will be required only if cleaning agents are introduced or added to water that may leave the site as effluent.

**Category C: Petroleum Solvents, Light Distillate Oils, and Residual Oils Storage/Transfer**

During the period beginning thirty-six months after the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge: stormwater and/or external washwater from loading racks where petroleum solvents<sup>1</sup>, light distillate<sup>2</sup> and/or residual<sup>3</sup> oils are transferred to vehicles or other containers.

<sup>1</sup>Petroleum spirits, mineral spirits, VM and P naphthas and Stoddard solvent

<sup>2</sup>Fuel oils #1 and #2, diesel oils #1-D, #2-D, kerosene, Jet A and jet propellants (JP) #4, #7 and #8

<sup>3</sup>Residual fuel oils #4, #5 and #6 (Bunker Oil), lubricating oils and hydraulic fluids

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified in **Category A** and as specified below:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Naphthalene	0.14 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Acenaphthalene	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Fluorene <sup>4</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
TRC <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Surfactant <sup>6</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>4</sup>Only requires monitoring when light distillate or residual oils are transferred/stored

<sup>5</sup>The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification that the facility does not use municipal water, or other chlorinated water source, that may be discharged as effluent, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation.

<sup>6</sup>Surfactant monitoring will be required only if cleaning agents are introduced or added to water that may leave the site as effluent.

**Category D: Utility Water Discharge**

During the period beginning thirty-six months after the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge: utility water that can be classified as one or more of the following: once-through non-contact cooling water, recirculated non-contact cooling water, boiler blowdown, steam condensate.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored<sup>1</sup> by the permittee as specified in **Category A** and as specified below:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Temperature	90°F (32.2C)	1/quarter	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) <sup>2</sup>	500 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD5)	20 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
TRC <sup>3</sup>	0.019 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup>Utility water portion of the discharge shall not exceed 0.50 MGD to a particular water body on any day.

<sup>2</sup>The limit for total dissolved solids (TDS) only applies if boiler blowdown is a constituent of the discharge.

<sup>3</sup>The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification that the facility does not use municipal water, or other chlorinated water source, that may be discharged as effluent, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation.

Interim Limits – Salt Water

**Category A: All Facilities**

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through thirty-six months after the effective date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from S01: stormwater from secondary containment structures (dikes, berms, etc.) and/or hydrostatic test water from new petroleum tanks and new pipelines.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	MR <sup>1</sup> (MGD)	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	Estimate or Instantaneous
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	MR mg/l	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	Grab
Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) EPA Method 8015B	MR mg/l	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	Grab
Diesel Range Organics <sup>4</sup> (DRO) EPA Method 8015B	MR mg/l	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	Grab
pH <sup>3</sup>	Not less than MR, not greater than 8.5 s.u.		
Copper, Total	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> New petroleum tanks and pipelines that discharge 3000 gallons or less are exempt from the monitoring, reporting and record keeping requirements associated with hydrostatic test water discharges. This does not exempt these discharges from meeting permit limitations set forth in this category.

<sup>2</sup>Effluent containing hydrostatic test water shall be measured twice<sup>a</sup> per hydrostatic test. The first measurement shall be taken after approximately 5% of the test water has been released. The second measurement shall be taken after approximately 95% of the test water has been released.

<sup>a</sup>Only one measurement is required for discharges from pipelines of less than 50,000 gallons and tanks less than 0.5 million gallons. This measurement shall be taken after approximately 5% of the test water has been released.

<sup>3</sup>pH shall not vary more than one-half pH unit above or below that of the effluent-free waters in the same geological area having similar total salinity, alkalinity and temperature.

<sup>4</sup>Diesel Range Organics only require monitoring if a facility also monitors parameters under Category C of this section.

**Category B: Leaded and Unleaded Gasoline Storage/Transfer and Hydrostatic Test Water from Used Petroleum Tanks and Pipelines**

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through thirty-six months after the effective date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge: stormwater and/or external washwater from loading racks where leaded<sup>1</sup> and unleaded<sup>2</sup> gasolines are transferred to vehicles or other containers and/or hydrostatic test water from used petroleum tanks and pipelines.

<sup>1</sup>All leaded gasolines

<sup>2</sup>Aviation gasoline, regular mid-grade and premium unleaded fuels, or any fuels containing MTBE

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified in **Category A** and as specified below:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Benzene	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Toluene	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Ethylbenzene	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Xylenes, Total	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Lead <sup>3,5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
1,2-dichloroethane <sup>3</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
MTBE <sup>4</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Zinc <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Iron <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Chromium III <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Chromium IV <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
TRC <sup>6</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Surfactant <sup>7</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>3</sup>Only requires monitoring when leaded gasoline is stored/transferred.

<sup>4</sup>Only requires monitoring when unleaded gasoline is stored/transferred.

<sup>5</sup>Only requires monitoring when hydrostatic test water from used petroleum tanks and pipelines is released

<sup>6</sup>The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification that the facility does not use municipal water, or other chlorinated water source, that may be discharged as effluent, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation.

<sup>7</sup>Surfactant monitoring will be required only if cleaning agents are introduced or added to water that may leave the site as effluent.

**Category C: Petroleum Solvents, Light Distillate Oils, and Residual Oils Storage/Transfer**

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through thirty-six months after the effective date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge: stormwater and/or external washwater from loading racks where petroleum solvents<sup>1</sup>, light distillate<sup>2</sup> and/or residual<sup>3</sup> oils are transferred to vehicles or other containers.

<sup>1</sup>Petroleum spirits, mineral spirits, VM and P naphthas and Stoddard solvent

<sup>2</sup>Fuel oils #1 and #2, diesel oils #1-D, #2-D, kerosene, Jet A and jet propellants (JP) #4, #7 and #8

<sup>3</sup>Residual fuel oils #4, #5 and #6 (Bunker Oil), lubricating oils and hydraulic fluids

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified in **Category A** and as specified below:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Naphthalene	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Acenaphthalene	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Fluorene <sup>4</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
TRC <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Surfactant <sup>6</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>4</sup>Only requires monitoring when light distillate or residual oils are transferred/stored

<sup>5</sup>The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification that the facility does not use municipal water, or other chlorinated water source, that may be discharged as effluent, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation.

<sup>6</sup>Surfactant monitoring will be required only if cleaning agents are introduced or added to water that may leave the site as effluent.

**Category D: Utility Water Discharge**

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through thirty-six months after the effective date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge: utility water that can be classified as one or more of the following: once-through non-contact cooling water, recirculated non-contact cooling water, boiler blowdown, steam condensate.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored<sup>1</sup> by the permittee as specified in **Category A** and as specified below:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Temperature	90°F (32.2C)	1/quarter	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) <sup>2</sup>	500 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD5)	20 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
TRC <sup>3</sup>	0.013 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup>Utility water portion of the discharge shall not exceed 0.50 MGD to a particular water body on any day.

<sup>2</sup>The limit for total dissolved solids (TDS) only applies if boiler blowdown is a constituent of the discharge.

<sup>3</sup>The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification that the facility does not use municipal water, or other chlorinated water source, that may be discharged as effluent, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation.



## Final Limits – Salt Water

### Category A: All Facilities

During the period beginning thirty-six months after the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge: stormwater from secondary containment structures (dikes, berms, etc.) and/or hydrostatic test water from new petroleum tanks and new pipelines.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	MR <sup>1</sup> (MGD)	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	Estimate or Instantaneous
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	110 mg/l	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	Grab
Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) EPA Method 8015B	MR mg/l	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	Grab
Diesel Range Organics <sup>4</sup> (DRO) EPA Method 8015B	MR mg/l	1/quarter <sup>2</sup>	Grab
pH <sup>3</sup>	Not less than MR, not greater than 8.5 s.u.		
Copper, Total <sup>4</sup>	0.006 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup> New petroleum tanks and pipelines that discharge 3000 gallons or less are exempt from the monitoring, reporting and record keeping requirements associated with hydrostatic test water discharges. This does not exempt these discharges from meeting permit limitations set forth in this category.

<sup>2</sup>Effluent containing hydrostatic test water shall be measured twice<sup>a</sup> per hydrostatic test. The first measurement shall be taken after approximately 5% of the test water has been released. The second measurement shall be taken after approximately 95% of the test water has been released.

<sup>a</sup>Only one measurement is required for discharges from pipelines of less than 50,000 gallons and tanks less than 0.5 million gallons. This measurement shall be taken after approximately 5% of the test water has been released.

<sup>3</sup>pH shall not vary more than one-half pH unit above or below that of the effluent-free waters in the same geological area having similar total salinity, alkalinity and temperature.

<sup>4</sup>Diesel Range Organics only require monitoring if a facility also monitors parameters under Category C of this section.

**Category B: Leaded and Unleaded Gasoline Storage/Transfer and Hydrostatic Test Water from Used Petroleum Tanks and Pipelines**

During the period beginning thirty-six months after the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge: stormwater and/or external washwater from loading racks where leaded<sup>1</sup> and unleaded<sup>2</sup> gasolines are transferred to vehicles or other containers and/or hydrostatic test water from used petroleum tanks and pipelines.

<sup>1</sup>All leaded gasolines

<sup>2</sup>Aviation gasoline, regular mid-grade and premium unleaded fuels, or any fuels containing MTBE

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified in **Category A** and as specified below:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Benzene	0.07 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Toluene	0.19 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Ethylbenzene	0.013 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Xylenes, Total	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Lead <sup>3,5</sup>	0.22 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
1,2-dichloroethane <sup>3</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
MTBE <sup>4</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Zinc <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Iron <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Chromium III <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Chromium IV <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
TRC <sup>6</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Surfactant <sup>7</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>3</sup>Only requires monitoring when leaded gasoline is stored/transferred.

<sup>4</sup>Only requires monitoring when unleaded gasoline is stored/transferred.

<sup>5</sup>Only requires monitoring when hydrostatic test water from used petroleum tanks and pipelines is released

<sup>6</sup>The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification that the facility does not use municipal water, or other chlorinated water source, that may be discharged as effluent, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation.

<sup>7</sup>Surfactant monitoring will be required only if cleaning agents are introduced or added to water that may leave the site as effluent.

**Category C: Petroleum Solvents, Light Distillate Oils, and Residual Oils Storage/Transfer**

During the period beginning thirty-six months after the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge: stormwater and/or external washwater from loading racks where petroleum solvents<sup>1</sup>, light distillate<sup>2</sup> and/or residual<sup>3</sup> oils are transferred to vehicles or other containers.

<sup>1</sup>Petroleum spirits, mineral spirits, VM and P naphthas and Stoddard solvent

<sup>2</sup>Fuel oils #1 and #2, diesel oils #1-D, #2-D, kerosene, Jet A and jet propellants (JP) #4, #7 and #8

<sup>3</sup>Residual fuel oils #4, #5 and #6 (Bunker Oil), lubricating oils and hydraulic fluids

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified in **Category A** and as specified below:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Naphthalene	0.07 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Acenaphthalene	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Fluorene <sup>4</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
TRC <sup>5</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Surfactant <sup>6</sup>	MR mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>4</sup>Only requires monitoring when light distillate or residual oils are transferred/stored

<sup>5</sup>The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification that the facility does not use municipal water, or other chlorinated water source, that may be discharged as effluent, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation.

<sup>6</sup>Surfactant monitoring will be required only if cleaning agents are introduced or added to water that may leave the site as effluent.

**Category D: Utility Water Discharge**

During the period beginning thirty-six months after the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge: utility water that can be classified as one or more of the following: once-through non-contact cooling water, recirculated non-contact cooling water, boiler blowdown, steam condensate.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored<sup>1</sup> by the permittee as specified in **Category A** and as specified below:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Temperature	90°F (32.2C)	1/quarter	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) <sup>2</sup>	500 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD5)	20 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab
TRC <sup>3</sup>	0.013 mg/l	1/quarter	Grab

<sup>1</sup>Utility water portion of the discharge shall not exceed 0.50 MGD to a particular water body on any day.

<sup>2</sup>The limit for total dissolved solids (TDS) only applies if boiler blowdown is a constituent of the discharge.

<sup>3</sup>The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification that the facility does not use municipal water, or other chlorinated water source, that may be discharged as effluent, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation.

**B. EFFLUENT TOXICITY LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

***FRESH WATER INTERIM LIMITS***

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until three years after the effective date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls F01: stormwater and exterior washwater from loading racks<sup>1</sup>.

a. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity Acute Testing @ ATC= 100%	-----	MR*	1/year	Grab

\* MR = Monitor and Report “0 if test passes or “1” if test fails.

See Part VIII.M

<sup>1</sup>Effluent consisting solely of water from diked containment area is exempt from toxicity testing.

***FRESH WATER FINAL LIMITS***

2. During the period beginning three years from the effective date of this permit and lasting until the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls F01: stormwater and exterior washwater from loading racks<sup>1</sup>.

a. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity Acute Testing @ ATC= 100%	-----	0	1/Year	Grab

See Part VIII.M

<sup>1</sup>Effluent consisting solely of water from diked containment area is exempt from toxicity testing.

*SALT WATER INTERIM LIMITS*

3. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until three years after the effective date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls S01: stormwater and exterior washwater from loading racks<sup>1</sup>.

a. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity Acute Testing @ ATC= 100%	-----	MR*	1/year	Grab

\* MR = Monitor and Report “0 if test passes or “1” if test fails.

See Part VIII.N

<sup>1</sup>Effluent consisting solely of water from diked containment area is exempt from toxicity testing.

*SALT WATER FINAL LIMITS*

4. During the period beginning three years from the effective date of this permit and lasting until the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls S01: stormwater and exterior washwater from loading racks<sup>1</sup>.

a. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Whole Effluent Toxicity Acute Testing @ ATC= 100%	-----	0	1/Year	Grab

See Part VIII.N

<sup>1</sup>Effluent consisting solely of water from diked containment area is exempt from toxicity testing.

## **PART VIII - SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

- A. Facilities Required to Monitor. All facilities covered by this permit are required to conduct sampling of their discharges from bulk petroleum storage facilities.
- B. A facility with multiple NPDES outfalls discharging substantially identical NPDES permitted effluents may collect and analyze an effluent sample from one of those outfalls and report that the data also apply to the other substantially identical outfalls. The permittee's pollution prevention plan will have to explain why the outfalls are expected to be substantially identical effluents.
- C. Chemical Addition: Approval from the Department must be obtained prior to chemical addition or other types of treatment to maintain compliance with the NPDES permit. A determination will be made by the Department as to whether the discharge can still be covered under the permit and a construction permit may be required for any type of treatment system. The discharge of chemicals into wastewater for reasons other than maintaining compliance with the NPDES permit will be considered process wastewater and will need to be covered under an individual permit or if available, an alternative general permit.
- D. Releases in Excess of Reportable Quantities. The discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the discharge(s) from a facility shall be prevented or minimized in accordance with the applicable Pollution Prevention Plan for the facility. This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 117 and 40 CFR Part 302. Where a release containing a hazardous substance in an amount equal to or in excess of a reporting quantity established under either 40 CFR 117 or 40 CFR 302, occurs during a 24 hour period:
  - 1. The discharger is required to notify both the Department's Emergency Response Section at (803) 253-6488 and the National Response Center (NRC) (800-424-8802) in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302 as soon as he or she has knowledge of the discharge;
  - 2. The permittee shall submit within 14 calendar days of knowledge of the release a written description of the release (including the type and estimate of the amount of material released), the date that such release occurred, the circumstances leading to the release, and steps to be taken in accordance with Part VII.F (below) of this permit to both:

Emergency Response Section  
SC Dept. of Health and Environmental Control  
2600 Bull Street  
Columbia, S.C. 29201 ; and

EPA Region IV

Atlanta Federal Center  
61 Forsyth Street SW  
Atlanta, Ga. 30303-3104

- E. Spills. This permit does not authorize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an on-site spill.
- F. Requirements for the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. A storm water pollution prevention plan shall be developed for each facility covered by this permit. Storm water pollution prevention plans shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the facility. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Facilities must implement the provisions of the storm water pollution prevention plan required under this part as a condition of this permit. The plan for a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity that is existing on or before the permit effective date shall be prepared no later than six months after the permit effective date (and updated as appropriate) and shall provide for implementation and compliance with the terms of the plan no later than one year after the permit effective date.

The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

1. Pollution Prevention Team - Each plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team that are responsible for developing the a storm water pollution prevention plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources.
2. Each plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or which may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. Each plan shall include, at a minimum:
  - a. Drainage.
    - i. A site map indicating an outline of the portions of the drainage area of each storm water outfall that are within the facility boundaries, each



existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, surface water bodies, locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation, locations where major spills or leaks have occurred, and the locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes, liquid storage tanks, processing areas and storage areas.

- ii. For each area of the facility that generates storm water discharges associated with industrial activity with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow, and an identification of the types of pollutants which are likely to be present in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Factors to consider include the toxicity of chemical; quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall be identified.
  - b. Spills and Leaks. A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility after the date of three years prior to February 1, 1998. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.
  - c. Sampling Data. A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit.
  - d. Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources at the following areas: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and on-site waste disposal practices. The description shall specifically list any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, any pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g. biochemical oxygen demand, etc.) of concerns shall be identified.
3. Measures and Controls. Each facility covered by this permit shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility, and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a plan shall reflect identified

potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:

- a. Good Housekeeping - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of areas which may contribute pollutants to storm waters discharges in a clean, orderly manner.
- b. Preventive Maintenance - A preventive maintenance program shall involve timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g. cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters, and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.
- c. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures - Areas where potential spills which can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges can occur, and their accompanying drainage points shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan should be considered. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a clean up should be available to personnel.
- d. Inspections - Qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility at appropriate intervals specified in the plan. A set of tracking or follow up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained.
- e. Employee Training - Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. A pollution prevention plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.
- f. Record Keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures - A description of incidents such as spills, or other discharges, along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the plan

required under this part. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.

- g. Sediment and Erosion Control - The plan shall identify areas which, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.
  - h. Management of Runoff - The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures determined to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures may include: vegetative swales and practices, reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), snow management activities, infiltration devices, and wet detention/retention devices.
4. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Qualified personnel shall conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan. Such evaluations shall provide:
- a. Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.
  - b. A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, shall be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least one year

after coverage under this permit terminates. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part IV.K (Signatory Requirements) of this permit.

- G. Limitations on the Use of Maintenance Chemicals. Unless authorized elsewhere in this Permit, the permittee must meet the following requirements concerning maintenance chemicals for the following waste streams: once-through non-contact cooling water, recirculated cooling water, boiler blowdown water, steam condensate. Maintenance chemicals shall be defined as any man-induced additives to the above-referenced waste streams.
1. The discharge, in detectable amounts, of any of the chemicals listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR 122, Tables II and III is prohibited, if the pollutants are present due to the use of maintenance chemicals.
  2. Slimicides, algicides, and biocides are to be used in accordance with registration requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.
  3. The use of maintenance chemicals containing bis(tributyltin) oxide is prohibited unless written approval is obtained from SCDHEC.
  4. Any maintenance chemicals added to the above-referenced waste streams must degrade rapidly, either due to hydrolytic decomposition or biodegradation.
  5. Discharges of maintenance chemicals added to waste streams must be limited to concentrations which protect indigenous aquatic populations in the receiving stream.
  6. The permittee must keep sufficient documentation on-site to show that the above requirements are being met. The information shall be made available for on-site review by Department personnel during normal working hours.
- H. The Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBEL) for the parameters listed are not quantifiable using EPA-approved analytical methods. Therefore, the practical quantitation limit (PQL) using the analytical method stated below shall be considered as being in compliance with the limit provided appropriate biological monitoring requirements are incorporated into the permit.

Parameter	Analytical Method	PQL
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	SM4500Cl B, C, D, F or G	0.05 mg/l

- I. For all new discharges under this permit:

- i. An EPA 2C or 2D (or 2F if only stormwater is discharged) Application Form shall be completed and submitted to the Enforcement Section of the Bureau of Water of SC DHEC within 90 days of the initial discharge associated with bulk petroleum storage activities. The permittee shall, in the very least, analyze for all parameters limited in or required to be monitored by this permit. Based on the results of these analyses, this permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, terminated, or General Permit coverage may be revoked and an individual permit issued, and;
  - ii. Any new source of wastewater discharge under this permit is immediately subject to, and must achieve, the final effluent limits in Part VII.A.2 (Freshwater) or Part VII.A.3 (Saltwater) and Part VII.B.2 of this permit
- J. All Weather Access Road. The permittee shall maintain an all weather access road to the wastewater treatment plant and appurtenances at all times.
- K. Reopener Clause - Monitoring results. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, terminated, or General Permit coverage revoked and an individual permit reissued based on the results from the required monitoring or the finding of any new information.
- L. DMR data may be submitted, along with a request to remove monitoring/limit requirement(s) for a particular parameter based on reasonable potential calculations to:

S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control  
Bureau of Water/Industrial, Agricultural and Storm Water Permitting Division  
2600 Bull Street  
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Upon Departmental concurrence, a new DMR will be sent to the permittee with no monitoring/limit requirements for that parameter. If the discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause or contributes to an instream water quality violation for any parameter, the limitations for such parameter(s) will go into effect as scheduled.

- M. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) – Fresh Water
  1. a. A 48-hour static acute toxicity test shall be conducted at the frequency stated in Part VII. Effluent Toxicity Limitations and Monitoring Requirements using a control and the acute test concentration (ATC) of 100%. The test shall be conducted using Ceriodaphnia dubia as the test organism, in accordance with "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" EPA/600/4-90/027F.

- b. If the test group *Ceriodaphnia dubia* survival is less than the control group survival by a percent significant at the  $0.05\alpha$  level (95 percent one-ended confidence level), the test shall be deemed a failure.
- c. The permittee must report on the discharge monitoring report (DMR) form whether the test passes or fails at the specified ATC. If the test fails, the number "1" shall be placed on the form. If the test passes, the number "0" shall be placed on the form. If more than one test is performed during a monitoring period (including tests from split samples), the worst case result shall be reported on the DMR. The DMR Attachment for Toxicity Test Results shall also be completed and submitted with the DMR.

N. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) – Salt Water

- a. A 48-hour static acute toxicity test shall be conducted at the frequency stated in Part VII. Effluent Toxicity Limitations and Monitoring Requirements using a control and the acute test concentration (ATC) of 100%. The test shall be conducted using *Mysidopsis bahia* as the test organism, in accordance with "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms," EPA/600/4-90/027F. The effluent's salinity shall be adjusted to 20 parts per thousand (ppt) before the test is performed.
- b. If the test group *Mysidopsis bahia* survival is less than the control group survival by a percent significant at the  $0.05\alpha$  level (95 percent one-ended confidence level), the test shall be deemed a failure.
- c. The permittee must report on the discharge monitoring report (DMR) form whether the test passes or fails at the specified ATC. If the test fails, the number "1" shall be placed on the form. If the test passes, the number "0" shall be placed on the form. If more than one test is performed during a monitoring period (including tests from split samples), the worst case result shall be reported on the DMR. The DMR Attachment for Toxicity Test Results shall also be completed and submitted with the DMR.